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THE YOUNGER GENERATION OF AMERICAN GENIUS

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1. THE GROUP UNDER FORTY-FIVE

A STUDY¹ of the first ten thousand American-born persons whose names appeared in "Who's Who in America" for 1912-13 showed beyond any reasonable question that up to that time New England had made a contribution of eminent Americans far out of proportion to her population. This fact held true for New England as a whole. Furthermore, the number of distinguished persons per one hundred thousand of population was larger in every New England state than in any other state in the union. So decisive was the advantage of New England that Rhode Island, the New England state with the lowest proportion of distinguished persons per one hundred thousand of population, was 30 per cent. above New York, the state which, outside of New England, had the highest proportion of distinguished persons per one hundred thousand of population.

The ten thousand persons considered in this first study were for the most part well along in life. Only one in a hundred was born since 1880; only fourteen in a hundred were born since 1870. More than a quarter of the eminent persons were born before 1850, making them at least sixty-two years old.

The tables showed, clearly enough, that the advantage of New England over other sections of the country decreased in later decades. Among the eminent persons born before 1850, 30 per cent. were born in New England, which in 1850 reported but 11.8 per cent. of the total population of the United States; whereas for the decade 1880-89 the proportion of eminent persons born in New England was 12 per cent., as compared with 7.5 per cent. of the population reported from that section.

Certain critics insisted:

That proves the point, the position of New England as the mother of American genius is on the wane. Make a study of the group born since 1870, the people who are under forty-five, and you will see the difference.

This is the study.

During the first three quarters of the nineteenth century, a number of distinguished men out of all proportion to her population was born

¹ "The Geographical Distribution of American Genius," Scott Nearing, *The Popular Science Monthly*, August, 1914.

in New England. Next to New England, the Middle Atlantic and the East North Central states had a considerable lead over the remainder of the country. Was this lead of the northeast section of the United States due to some special advantage that inhered in the race-stock, the climate, the educational facilities, or some like features; or to the mere momentum of tradition and established prestige? Such a question can not be answered categorically, but an analysis of the younger group of distinguished Americans will show whether the tendencies noted in the previous study are so evidently casting laurel wreaths at the feet of New England.

2. THE PLACE OF BIRTH

New England can not claim the same overshadowing position in the production of genius in the younger generation that so clearly belonged to her in the earlier decades. While her position is still good, it is far from commanding.

The figures² have been compiled first according to geographical area. The 2,000 distinguished persons are distributed over nine groups of states. The largest number come from the Middle Atlantic states; the smallest from the Mountain states.

TABLE I
NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF EMINENT PERSONS BORN IN THE VARIOUS GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH THE PER CENT. OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN EACH DIVISION IN 1880

Geographical Area	Distinguished Persons		Per Cent. of the Total Population in 1880
	Number	Per Cent.	
New England.....	331	16.6	8.1
Middle Atlantic States.....	503	25.1	20.9
East North Central States.....	480	24.0	22.3
West North Central States.....	235	11.8	12.2
South Atlantic States.....	226	11.3	15.1
East South Central States.....	108	5.4	11.1
West South Central States.....	40	2.0	6.7
Mountain States.....	26	1.3	1.3
Pacific States.....	51	2.5	2.3
Total.....	2,000	100.0	100.0

² The figures for the study were secured by taking the first 2,000 persons in "Who's Who for 1914-15," born in the United States since 1869. This was somewhat more than half of the total number of such names appearing in the volume.

"Who's Who" is published in Chicago. The editor, Albert Nelson Marquis, was born in Ohio. "The standards of admission to 'Who's Who in America' divide the eligibles into two classes: (1) Those who are selected on account of special prominence in creditable lines of effort, making them the subjects of extensive interest, inquiry or discussion in this country; and (2) those who are arbitrarily included on account of official position—civil, military, naval, religious or educational—or their connection with the most exclusive learned or other societies." From a statement following the preface, 1914-15 edition.

The real interest in Table I. centers in the relation between the number of people living in a given geographic area and the group of distinguished men produced by this geographic area. Thus New England, with 8 per cent. of the total population of the United States in 1880, produced 16 per cent. of the group of distinguished persons under consideration. The Middle Atlantic states, with 21 per cent. of the population, produced 25 per cent. of the distinguished persons. The East North Central states, with 24 per cent. of the distinguished persons, report only 22 per cent. of the population. The Pacific states, with 2.5 per cent. of distinguished persons, contain 2.3 per cent. of the population. These four sections produced a percentage of distinguished persons greater than the percentage of the total population living within their boundaries. The Mountain states show the same percentage of population and of distinguished persons. The West North Central states, and all of the group of Southern states show a proportion of distinguished persons considerably less than the proportion of the population.

A map of the United States drawn to represent the relation between population and the production of distinguished persons would show New England considerably in the lead, with a proportion of distinguished persons twice as great as her proportion of the population. The Middle Atlantic and East North Central states, while producing a far lower proportion of distinguished persons than New England, produced a far higher number. These three groups of states combined are responsible for two thirds of all the distinguished persons included in this study.

The variation in individual states is considerable. The dominance of the New England states is still evident, though not so marked as it was in the study of 10,000 distinguished native-born persons from the volume of "Who's Who" for 1912-13. From that study it appeared that each one of the New England states individually reported a higher proportion of distinguished persons than any other state in the United States. This situation no longer exists with regard to the younger persons of distinction. Thus, while the number of distinguished persons per 100,000 population in 1880 was 3.9 for the United States, for Maine it was 4.8; New Hampshire, 8.9; Vermont, 5.4; Massachusetts, 10.4; Rhode Island, 8.3; Connecticut, 6.6. Thus each one of the New England states was ahead of the number for the entire country. At the same time, 3 states reported a higher number of distinguished persons per 100,000 population than the lowest New England state (Maine). These states were New York, 5.8; California, 5.1; Maryland, 5.0. New Jersey reported the same number as Maine, namely, 4.8. The fact remains that each of the New England states except Maine reports a higher number of distinguished persons than any other state in the

United States, while Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island show a number of distinguished persons nearly twice as great as any other state in the United States.

Another issue is raised when the problem of city environment is considered. The recent developments of city life incident to the growth of the modern industrial world have thrown increasing emphasis upon the necessity for shaping city requirements to meet human needs.

There is a general supposition that the country boy has an advantage over the city boy. That this was not true in the earlier decades was shown very clearly in the study of 10,000 distinguished Americans. The 27 cities which reported a population of more than 20,000 in 1850 contained approximately one eighth of the population, but reported a quarter of the total eminent persons. The same thing is true of the distinguished persons born since 1869.

TABLE II

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF EMINENT PERSONS BORN IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 25,000 OR OVER IN 1870, TOGETHER WITH THE PER CENT. OF THE POPULATION LIVING IN THOSE CITIES 1870

	Number	Per Cent.
Total persons	2,000	100.0
Born in cities	640	32.0
Total population of the United States living in those cities, 1870	5,723,496	14.8

Among the 2,000 distinguished persons under consideration, 640, or 32 per cent., were born in the 50 cities reporting a population of 25,000 and over in 1870. These cities in 1870 contained 5,723,496 persons, or 14.8 per cent. of the total population of the United States in 1870. In other words, the proportion of distinguished persons born in the later decades is higher for city environment than appeared in the earlier decades.

The records for individual cities compared with the records for the country at large are indeed remarkable. The number of distinguished persons per 100,000 population in certain of these cities was as follows:

The fecundity of certain cities in distinguished persons is indeed surprising. Cambridge, with 47.5 per 100,000, is far in the lead. Nashville, the second city, with 34.9, again has a considerable advantage over Columbus, Ohio (25.6), and Lynn, Mass. (24.8). Washington falls in as city number five, with a record of 20.2. After this point the cities range themselves with some degree of equality.

The cities which show the highest proportion of distinguished persons per population are not the large cities. Indeed, the large cities occupy a place of distinct inferiority in this respect. Throughout this table of individual cities it is evident that no particular section occupies

TABLE III

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS BORN IN CERTAIN CITIES

Geographical Area	Total Distinguished Persons	Per 100,000 Population 1880
United States	2,000	3.9
Philadelphia	61	7.2
San Francisco	18	7.7
New York City	151	7.8
Baltimore	26	7.9
Buffalo	10	8.0
Richmond	6	9.1
Pittsburgh	13	9.3
Milwaukee	7	9.8
Louisville	10	9.9
Cincinnati	22	10.2
Worcester	6	10.3
Savannah	3	10.8
Detroit	9	11.3
Providence	12	11.4
Newark	14	13.4
Chicago	45	15.1
Kansas City	5	15.4
New Haven	8	15.7
Boston	41	16.3
Portland, Me.	6	17.7
Hartford	7	18.9
Washington	36	20.2
Lynn	7	24.8
Columbus	8	25.6
Nashville	9	34.7
Cambridge	19	47.5

a position of importance. Thus the leading city is in Massachusetts; the second most prominent city is in Tennessee. Most of the cities are, of course, taken from the northern tier of the country, because most of the cities of the country are in this tier; but the southern section in proportion to the number of its cities is well represented.

The proportion of eminent persons born in cities seems to be higher in the later than in the earlier decade. Thus in the decade from 1870 to 1879, 31.3 per cent. of the total distinguished persons were born in the cities; and in the next decade, 1880 to 1889, 36.5 per cent. were born in cities; while the only two persons born between 1890 and 1899 whose names appear in "Who's Who in America" were of city origin.

The supremacy of the cities over the rural districts is well illustrated by a consideration of the relation existing between place of birth and occupation. It should be borne in mind that the 50 cities which reported a population of 25,000 or over in 1870 contained about one seventh of the total population of the country in that year. The per cent. of city-born persons in certain occupations appears in the following table:

TABLE IV

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF EMINENT PERSONS, CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATIONS,
WHO WERE BORN IN CITIES

Occupations	Total Persons	Born in Cities	Per Cent. Born in Cities
All occupations.....	2,000	640	32.0
Educators.....	467	117	25.0
Authors.....	232	91	39.2
Public Office Holders.....	216	58	26.9
Scientists.....	241	60	24.9
Business Men.....	156	65	41.6
Lawyers.....	138	50	35.9
Journalists.....	125	41	32.8
Doctors.....	102	34	33.3
Clergymen.....	68	13	19.1
Actors.....	41	18	43.9
Miscellaneous.....	214	93	43.4

The clergymen report the smallest percentage of city origin, falling to one fifth. The highest proportion, for actors and authors, show more than two fifths of city origin. Business men appear in almost the same class. A third of the lawyers, journalists and doctors are born in the city, while a quarter of the educators, public office holders, and scientists are of city origin. In every occupation, with the exception of clergymen, the proportion of persons of city origin is far greater than the relation between city and rural population would seem to warrant.

The younger generation of distinguished Americans were born in the north and east sections of the United States. Although the lead of New England is not so pronounced as it was in the earlier decades, it is still considerable. These persons were born in cities. The large cities of the United States, containing a seventh of the population, produced a third of the younger generation of distinguished Americans. The leaders of American life are still coming from a small area in the north-eastern part of the United States, and particularly from the cities there.

3. THE TIME OF BIRTH

Little can be said about the period of birth of the distinguished persons under consideration, because almost nine tenths of them were born within the decade between 1870 and 1879. Since the group under consideration must necessarily be less than forty-five years of age, the earlier decade would naturally contain most of them.

TABLE V

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF EMINENT PERSONS WHO WERE BORN AT CERTAIN
PERIODS

	Number	Per Cent.
1870-79	1,771	88.5
1880-89	227	11.4
1890-99	2	.1
Total	2,000	100.0

4. EDUCATION

The chief advantage ascribed to New England by many of the critics of the previous study lay in her educational system. Although it was impossible to secure from the biographical records in "Who's Who" any satisfactory statement of the common-school education, there was a very general record of college attendance. The figures showing college affiliation are significant.

TABLE VI
COLLEGE AFFILIATION OF EMINENT PERSONS

	Number	Per Cent.
No college affiliation	263	13.1
Attended, but did not graduate	190	9.5
Holders of degrees	1,547	77.4
Total	2,000	100.0

More than three quarters of the younger generation of eminent persons are college graduates. The caption, "No college affiliation," may include certain persons who graduated from college but failed to state the fact when they made out their biographies. Almost nine tenths report some college affiliation. Among the younger group of distinguished Americans a college education seems to be a recognized necessity.

For a century the New England and Middle Atlantic states were the home of colleges. Does the fact have any marked effect on the extent of college affiliation? The following table seems to answer the question in the negative:

TABLE VII
COLLEGE AFFILIATION OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS CLASSIFIED BY
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

Geographical Area	Total Persons	No College Affiliation	Per Cent. Having No College Affiliation
New England.....	331	38	11.5
Middle Atlantic States.....	503	78	15.5
East North Central States.....	480	60	12.5
West North Central.....	235	31	13.2
South Atlantic States.....	226	25	11.1
All other.....	225	31	13.8
Total.....	2,000	263	13.1

The per cent. of distinguished persons having no college affiliation does not vary greatly from one geographic area to the other. It is highest in the Middle Atlantic states, and lowest in the South Central states.

The figures for individual colleges are, however, significant, suggesting again that there is a certain carrying power in vested culture which

is a large asset in the success of the individual who comes into contact with it. Although the figures for individual colleges were in a sense unsatisfactory because they were so scattering, in another sense they were profoundly significant.

TABLE VIII

NUMBERS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS GRADUATING FROM CERTAIN
SPECIFIED COLLEGES

Harvard	155	U. of Wisconsin	29
Yale	83	Stanford	28
Columbia	52	Massachusetts Institute of Tech-	
Michigan	44	nology	28
Cornell	36	Johns Hopkins	26
University of Pennsylvania	36	U. of Chicago	26
Princeton	34	U. of California	25

The persons under consideration were born since 1869. They were therefore graduated for the most part since 1890. If the figures had reference to the middle of the nineteenth century, it might readily be taken for granted that they would pile up in certain of the older colleges; but these graduations have all occurred since 1890, in the age of many colleges. Nevertheless, the piling-up process is evident.

Harvard leads the race and, save for Yale, she has not even a respectable competitor. Among the 2,000 distinguished persons of the younger generation, Harvard has graduated almost as many as Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania and Michigan combined; almost as many as Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania and Princeton combined; almost as many as Wisconsin, Stanford, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Johns Hopkins, Chicago and California combined. Harvard and Yale together have graduated 24 more of these distinguished persons than Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania and Princeton combined. The supremacy of these two institutions, and of Harvard in particular, is little short of astounding.³

The effectiveness of these two institutions becomes even more remarkable when account is taken of the geographical distribution of their graduates. Most of the colleges listed show a great majority of localized graduations. Thus among 52 distinguished graduates at Columbia, 34 were born in the Middle Atlantic states; among 34 at Princeton, 20 were born in the Middle Atlantic states; among 25 at California, 19 were born in the Pacific states; among 44 at Michigan, 33 were born in the East North Central states. The contrast between these institutions and Harvard and Yale is strongly brought out in the following table:

³ The writer is not a graduate of Harvard or Yale, and has never had any official relations with either institution.

TABLE IX

PLACE OF BIRTH AND COLLEGE AFFILIATION OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS, FOR
CERTAIN COLLEGES

Born in	Graduated from				
	Harvard	Yale	Columbia	Michigan	Cornell
New England States.....	78	27	5	2	—
Middle Atlantic States.....	33	23	34	3	22
East North Central States.....	27	15	7	33	7
West North Central States.....	6	8	1	2	4
All other.....	11	10	5	4	3
Total.....	155	83	52	44	36

Yale, even more than Harvard, seems to have drawn her distinguished alumni from all parts of the country, and both of these colleges have done this in a unique way that is without parallel among the other colleges for which returns were tabulated, with the single exception of Stanford.

The dissenter will argue that the very fact of the wide geographical distribution of the distinguished persons from Harvard and Yale is a proof that the pick of prospective college students, from all sections, choose Harvard and Yale. At the same time, something must be said for the power which an ideal of culture may exert. If it is true, as many historians assert, that the spirit of Athens and Rome kindled the fires of genius in their sons, then it may be equally true that the spirit at Harvard and at Yale kindles the fires of genius in their sons. Culture is a power. Somewhere it must be centered. Both the studies of distinguished Americans which are under consideration seem to show a high pressure area of culture over New England, and centering in her great institutions of learning.

5. OCCUPATIONS

The persons whose names appear in "Who's Who in America" are almost wholly professional people. Among the 38,167,336 gainfully occupied persons in the United States in 1910, 4 in each hundred were in professions; yet among the 2,000 distinguished persons under consideration, 80 in each hundred were in the professions. Either it is true that professional people make up the bulk of distinguished persons in the community, or else the people who are named from "Who's Who" are picked from the professional classes. Experience would lead to the belief that the leaders are picked from the professional classes.

Educators are far in the lead among the occupational groups. Indeed, they contribute nearly a quarter of the total, and almost twice as large a group as the scientists, who rank next. Authors and public office holders rank close together. The rear is brought up by the learned

TABLE X
NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF EMINENT PERSONS BORN SINCE 1869 IN CERTAIN
OCCUPATIONS

	Number	Per Cent.
Educators	467	23.4
Scientists	241	12.1
Authors	232	11.6
Public Office Holders	215	10.8
Business Men	156	7.8
Lawyers	139	6.9
Journalists	125	6.2
Doctors	102	5.1
Clergymen	68	3.4
Miscellaneous	255	12.7
Total	2,000	100.0

professions—lawyers, doctors and clergymen. These three groups, with the journalists, make up a less percentage than the educators alone.

The real surprise in the occupation figures arises out of a comparison between the occupations of the persons of all ages, studied in the "Who's Who" for 1912-13, and the persons born since 1869, included in the present study. Some of the differences existing between the two groups are striking.

TABLE XI
PER CENT. OF PERSONS IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS AS APPEARING IN "WHO'S
WHO" FOR TWO PERIODS OF TIME

	First 10,000 Native- born Persons in "Who's Who" 1912-13	First 2,000 Persons Native-born Since 1869, "Who's Who" 1914-15
Educators	19.3	23.4
Lawyers	13.6	6.9
Public Office Holders	13.5	10.8
Business Men	9.9	7.8
Authors	9.1	11.6
Clergymen	7.3	3.4
Doctors	6.2	5.1
Scientists	6.1	12.1
Journalists	6.0	6.2
Miscellaneous	9.0	12.7
Total	100.0	100.0

The gains are made by educators, authors and scientists. Scientists, in particular, have doubled their percentage. The greatest decline is shown by clergymen and by lawyers. It seems a little surprising that there should have been a decrease in the proportion of business men.

There is always a possibility that the method of selecting names for the "Who's Who" volume may have changed of late years in a way to place greater emphasis on some occupations, and less on others. At

the same time, daily experience verifies most of the showings made by these figures.

Apparently, community leadership expresses itself through the professions, preeminently. At the same time, during recent years there is a rapidly changing significance in professions. Educators, scientists, authors, public officials and business men now make up the body of leadership. The old-time learned professions comprise a comparatively small element in the whole group of distinguished Americans.

6. THE SEX OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS

The most impressive fact which the study of sex distribution among distinguished Americans brings to light is the phenomenally small proportion of women whose names are included. Among the first 2,000 names of American-born persons appearing in "Who's Who in America," only 169 are the names of women.

There is no section of the country in which the number of women approaches that of men. There is considerable variation. The number of women per hundred men is higher in the west than in the east, and higher in the north than in the south. At the same time the ratio is at best extremely low.

TABLE XII

SEX DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE YOUNGER GENERATION OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

	Total	Men	Women	No. of Women per 100 Men
New England.....	331	292	39	13
Middle Atlantic States.....	503	453	50	11
East North Central States.....	480	448	32	7
West North Central States.....	235	222	13	6
South Atlantic.....	226	214	12	6
East South Central States.....	108	100	8	8
West South Central States.....	40	34	6	17
Mountain States.....	26	24	2	8
Pacific States.....	51	44	7	16
Total.....	2,000	1,831	169	9

The names of women appear very unequally in the various occupations.

The women listed among the first 2,000 names in "Who's Who" constitute 8.4 per cent. of the whole. There are four occupations as classified in Table XIII. for which the distinguished women are practically non-existent, and two others in which they make but a sorry showing. Lawyers, business men, public office holders and clergymen include 577 men, or 32 per cent. of the total number of distinguished men. The same four occupations report 1 woman, or 0.5 per cent. of

the distinguished women. Add to these four occupations doctors and scientists, and the aggregate of the six occupations is 915 (50 per cent. of all distinguished men). The same six occupations report only 6 (3.5 per cent.) of the distinguished women. The six occupations—lawyers, business men, public office holders, clergy, doctors, and scientists—report 915 distinguished men and 6 distinguished women—a ratio of 0.6 women to 100 men.

TABLE XIII

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST 2,000 AMERICAN-BORN PERSONS APPEARING IN
"WHO'S WHO" FOR 1914-15 WHO HAVE BEEN BORN SINCE
1869—BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Total	Men	Women
Lawyers.....	139	138	1
Educators.....	467	450	17
Business.....	156	156	—
Scientists.....	241	238	3
Clergymen.....	68	68	—
Authors.....	232	157	75
Public Office Holders.....	215	215	—
Journalists.....	125	117	8
Doctors.....	102	100	2
Actors.....	42	16	26
Miscellaneous.....	213	176	37
Total.....	2,000	1,831	169

The great bulk of the distinguished women listed among the first 2,000 native-born persons in "Who's Who" are educators, authors or actresses. These three occupations, with 623 distinguished men (34 per cent. of the total number), have 118 distinguished women (70 per cent. of the total number). In these three occupations, therefore, the ratio of women to men is 1 to 5.

The one occupation of considerable magnitude in which women approach men is that of author. Of the 232 authors listed among the first 2,000 American-born persons in "Who's Who," 75 (32 per cent.) are women. At the same time, the 75 women authors comprise almost one half of all of the distinguished women whose names appear in "Who's Who."

This showing takes on peculiar significance in view of the fact that until within the last thirty or forty years women were practically excluded from law, public office, the ministry, medicine and higher education, while they were admitted with some degree of freedom to the fields of education and journalism, and could not, in the very nature of the case, be excluded from authorship. It may be true, as some students urge, that women are peculiarly adapted to emotional activities, of which certain lines of literary achievement are typical. At the same time, the searcher after truth may point with equal justification to the

fact that women occupy a position commensurate with that occupied by men in the one profession where they have been given an opportunity.

The figures dealing with the decade of birth lend emphasis to the idea that the failure of women to attain positions of distinction has been due, in the past, to the restriction in opportunity.

Women have been free to enter upon careers that led to public distinction only within the past thirty or forty years. Extensive higher education for women does not date back more than twenty or twenty-five years.

TABLE XIV

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST 2,000 PERSONS IN "WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA"
(1914-15) WHO HAVE BEEN BORN SINCE 1869

Decade	Total	Men	Women	Women per 100 Men
1870-79	1,771	1,638	133	8
1880-89	227	192	35	18
Born since 1890	2	1	1	100
Total.....	2,000	1,831	169	9

Among the distinguished persons born between 1870 and 1879 there are only 8 women per hundred men. In the next decade this number increases to 18, more than double; and in the last decade, where of course the figures are so few as to be wholly undependable, the ratio is even. The later figures will undoubtedly show an increase in the ratio of women to men.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The facts regarding the place and time of birth, education, occupation and sex of the younger generation of distinguished Americans lead to some rather significant conclusions. New England, though no longer supreme, is still distinctly in the ascendant as a producer of American leadership. The leadership comes out of the cities to a far greater degree than it does from rural districts. In certain cities, like Cambridge and Nashville, the fecundity in distinguished persons is exceptional. Among the persons listed in "Who's Who" who were born after 1869, the great majority were born in the decade 1870-79. The younger generation of distinguished Americans consists almost wholly of college graduates. In the list of colleges which have educated these distinguished persons, certain institutions, notably Harvard and Yale, stand out preeminently as trainers of leadership. The old learned professions—law, medicine and the ministry—are losing very rapidly in favor of science and education. There has been a revolution in the source from which community leadership is secured. The younger generation of distinguished Americans is overwhelmingly male; only a

few women have pushed into the ranks, and they are found in only three professions.

The tendencies which were noted in the earlier study of distinguished Americans appear in this later study—some less, and some more marked. Leadership arises even in this last generation from one half of the population, the men; from one small group of the population, the college-bred; from one small geographic area, the northeastern section of the United States; from one small group of occupations, the professions.